## KANSAS.

THE VICTORY.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 5, 1868. Enough is known to make the result certain. Brough is known of the returns to show that the result is a most glorious one. Pro-Slavery propsgandiem in Kanese did not die of a slow consumption, with a hacking cough of puny braggadocia. It was buried beneath an avalanche. Kickspoodwindled from the magnificene of its 1,200 to a pality 101 for Ruffianism and Stavery, having an oppositien of some 65 to face it. Shawnee could only give 41 for Lecompton, and the Opposition there polled 81. Even Oxford, where Border Raffice. were conjured up, as a gentleman of my acquaint-sace would say, "spenfunctiously," and where voters and Cincinnati Directories are indigenous. has dwindled down to an insignificant vote, and that divided. Lecompton could only give 27 votes for "Lecompton," with the ghost of the Sub-Treasury to back it, and the array of postmasters and the clerks, making a vote of "3" net, could only re to back it, and the array of postmasters and their clerks, making a vote of "3" net, could only record their rueful acquiesence in the "proposition," not because they expected it to win, but because their master who gave them the post-office expected them to vote. Already 8,000 votes against the "proposition" have been summed up, and the aggregate of "proposition accepted" is short of 500. One-half of the Territory (by population) is yet to hear from, and the vote bids fair to be doubled; but the worst Pro-Slavery strongholds have been heard the worst Pro-Slavery strongholds have been heard from, and that the vote for Lecompton will reach

1,000 is very doubtful.
"The world goes round yet." So said old Galitee when the dungeon door of Pisa swung against him. Mr. Buchanan said the Lecompton Constitution was the Constitution of the people of Kansas; that it was the legitimate Constitution, and the only that it was the legitimate Constitution, and the other thing that could peaceably settle the question. He and his minions of the "National Democracy," and a hireling press with them, said that the stories of Border Ruffian frauds were false; that the errors. if there were any, were equally chargeable to both parties; that Slavery was legally established in Kausas; that the laws of the Missouri Ruffians were legitimate laws of the people; that all the trouble arose with a disaffected handfut in the Territory, and that the efforts to thrust on Kansas the fruits of all the villainy of the past three years, was carrying out the spirit of "Squatter Soveteignty." The answer has come. Truth is eternal. There is still a God of Justice, James Buchanan. "The world goes

round yet.

There was a prophet, as well as a certificate of a freeman's reputation, in every ballot against Le-compton that dropped into the election boxes in Kansas on the 2d of August. A prophet that fore-ted the sure decadence of fraud and injustice and told the sure decadence of fraud and injustice and objearchy. Three years of official and objearchic villainy have reaped the fruit of their labors. an explained puzzle, every one sees now that the thing is natural, and must have been so. How pre-posterous to have thought it would be otherwise; and yet men thought it would be otherwise. The Executive of what we love to flatter ourselves is the most powerful and intelligent nation in the world thought otherwise. The oligarchs thought otherwise. The Border Ruffians thought otherwise cherwise. The Border Rumans thought otherwise until recently. Doubtless they see it all plain enough now. Perhpas they only see the results, and, incapable of comprehending the invincible might of wight, they may suppose that they were merely outwitted at a game which they know was, as far as they were concerned, only a game of trickery; and in the vain hope that a more clever handling of the diese will give them the changes. handling of the dice will give them the chances, rob themselves of the lesson that has cost them so much. The death knell of Slavery has been rung in Kansas. Such blows do not and cannot fall idly. With the whole power and patronage of the Government prostituted to their purposes they have met a Waterloo defeat.

It will not do for Buchanan and the "National democracy" to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the Free-State men of Kansas have achieved a barren victory. True, if the National Government could give vitality to its decrees it might be so. That Slavery-bought Government does not yield an inch more than it can help, and every inch reluctantly. The oligarchs may flatter themselves that Kansas is still legally a slave tetri-tory—that no law of the Legislature can abolish it, and that the Dred Scott decision will maintain it and override the will of the people so unmistakeably expressed. They may hope much from the fact that the courts are the appointees of the Adminis-tration, and consequently the willing tools of Slavery. and that encroaching Federal officers in the Terri tory render the legislative function vested in people a farce. All these despotic decrees will not effect one iota of their purpose. They will only bring the prostituted Federal authority into disre-It will be a dead dog in the manger: offensive to the nostrils of freemen, but having no power. Can the Dred Scott decision secure in Kansas what it pretends-the right of men to hold slaves there any one is foolish enough to think so, let him try The slaves thus held despite the will of the people would go through the underground railroad faster than the most devoted or hopeful Southern enterprise could bring them. The tyranny of Federal officials in opposing the wishes of the people of neceed in raining the present system of Territorial Governments. The result of all this struggle has been to prove that our form of government is powerless when arrayed against the people. It certainly can do, and It might have precipitated our institutions in ruin, and came very near doing so, but it

could not succeed in its scheme.

One thing they can do, they can keep the people of Kansas in a coerced territorial vassalage. "National Democracy" has solemnly said that if the people here would not secept a slave constitution they must continue to live under a government repeople here would not sceept a slave constitution they must continue to live under a government re-pugnant to them. It will not do to say the people of Kansas do not desire a State government. This election proves overwhelmingly that the Free-State party comprises nine-tenths of the Territory. That party, by votes and memorials, sustained by imense majorities, have, time and again, demanded admission as a Free State. The delegate elected last October, Mr. Parrott, was himself a living protest against Slavery, and an embodied memorial for admission as a Free State. The earnest and repeated prayers of the squatters for a Free-State Government lie trampled under foot in the United States Senate. The "National Democracy," which has still the impudence to talk of Squatter Sover-eignty to the people of the North, has taken most ivocal ground for "Congressional interfer-and have carried it the length of utterly denying a whole people the government they wanted, because it was a Free-State Government. The Republican power in Kansas, on the other hand, have ever been willing, and, to a man, have been the champions of every measure that was to allow the people the right to "mold their own institutions in "their own way." So the case stands before the country and the world to-dat. "National Democracy" gives both Congressional and Executive interference to force, bally and bribe an unwilling people

into a Slave Government, and at once shuts the iron gates of Federal or central power against the prayers of almost a whole people for a Free Government. If these facts require to be proved, this election overwhelmingly proves them, and does not leave the poor hirelings that administration patronage buys to mirrepresent facts the slightest chance to escape it, without making themselves ridiculous.

The four years' struggle that has just closed by the overwhelming ruin of the Kansas Slavery scheme will long be a memorable one. The South or those they permitted to rule them, boldly entered the lists, began the struggle, and have attempted to force every issue. They ruthlessly broke through the compromise that was to secure Kansas to Freedom. They filled the Territory with Pro-Slavery agents and Federal officers. The General Government connived at the secret plot of Border Ruffanism, and have to the end sustained their work. The Federal army has been used with all its power to carry the point. Three regiments of Missouri ruffans were enlisted for the same crusade, and have been paid out of the Federal Treasury. A brigade of Southern braves, the off-secourings of Southern cities and penitentiaries, was vemited on her soil. Hundreds of the squatters have been murdered; some of them with atrocious barbarity, for which a Feejee Islander would have been murdered; some of them with atrocious barbarity, for which a Feejee Islander would have been murdered; some of them with atrocious definition, the people of Kansas is what we had the light to expect from her noble search. The structure of the South had the subscience of the Affinitistic of the source of the subscience of the Affinitistic of the source of the subscience of the subscience

The dwellings of squatters have been consigned to the flames, and their stock destroyed or stolen. There are men in the border counties of Museum to day who have been made rich on the spel of sentatives of the people from the Hall where they assembled to devise means to get into the Union as a Free State—have driven them thence at the point of the bayenet. Those who dared maintain the people's cause have been either murdered, coprisened, or hunted like beasts of prey. Frauds the most stupendous and barefaced have made the elecive franchise a farce. When fourteen men marched around a house until they polled six hundred votes, or when some scoundrel wrote out a poll list from a Cincinnati Directory, the world larghed; the in-tense absurdity of the thing covered the fact that the most powerful Government in the world steeped to alliance with such crimes. The role has been played out, and the General Government and the Oligarchy rise from the game losers, not only of all at issue, but in reputation, if they ever had any.

at issue, but in reputation, it they ever had any.

Nor has the occasional nodification of this cruel policy ever indicated the slightest disposition to relinquish it. In the Summer of 1856, when Geary came to Kansas, there was some change. What was the reason of it? Civil war had raged all Summer. The Free-State settlers, goaded beyond endurance, came at last to that point to which an in-telligent people reluctantly come, that strong arms must meet the violence from which they suffered. That the hour of revolution even, if revolution it must be, had come, and rising with an undamited and freshened faith in that glorious Republicanism which decrees that the people shall rule, and not tyrants, who do not sympathise with them, and whom they have not chosen, they prepared to re-new that confession of faith the patriots of "76" had given to the world, and seal it with the baptism of blood. Such a power is invincible. The ruffian cohorts met defeat at every step. The ruffian of Missouri cried to the ruffian at Washington in cow-Missouri cried to the ruffian at Washington in coward bitterness, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"
But the torch then blazed too fiercely to be frightened out. The nation rocked on the very verge of civil war. A Federal war on the Free-State men of Kansas would have shattered the column of Federal power. Geary came, not to do justice, but to quiet the storm. We can fancy his real instructions from "For Heaven's sake get these people to desist, but just give them as little as can pos-sibly accomplish that object. The people got nothing but promises, but they agreed to wait. So has it been at every stage of the game.

There was no sincere official repentance.

No abandenment of the crime against Kansas.

But ruin followed every step of that crime. The

President and the National Democracy had the temerity to try to force through Lecompton, even after the ruinous blow of the October election; but a few men who remembered they had a constituency, or who foresaw that such an act would merely bring matters to the point where Geary took them up in 1856, refused to go into such a scrape. Failing it violence, the indefatigable Administration tried to accomplish the work of its Southern allies by trickery. Hence the English bil. Its agents and organs tried to shiver the powerful Free-State party of Kansas to fragments. A scheme to enlist a powerful faction from among the Free-State men into a vague hope that they might get the State offices and patronage under it, was hoped to make a successful division, but fast as any man was fool enough to stand before the people and defend anything of the kind, he was swept to a political tomb, or employed his expiring moments in getting up a solemn recant-Land grants, threats to sell the squatters land, threats to keep Kansas out of the Union, all these corrupt adjuncts it was hoped would accomplish something. The fallacy of such a hope was foreseen. As a last card, Calhoun was induced to play out the certificates to Free-State men. "Take all these bribes, get "into the Union with the Lecompton Constitu-"tion and change it," said the tempter. There might have been a few unscrupulous, aspiring men in the Free-State party who would have liked to do this, but it was perfectly hopeless. They might as well have blown against a hurricane. But few were tempted to try an experiment, the stupidity of which had already been demonstrated. To carry it altogether by fraud as Missourians, with the present population of the Territory, was clearly impractica-ble. And so the "great crime" foundered and went to the bottom, overwhelmed with the shame of its own littleness. It had not grace in its expiring agony to retract or repent, but died, saying sullenly, "Slavery, or vassalage." But the hopes of Slavery have perished in Kansas. "The world "goes round yet."

I would not insult the judgment of Southern statesmen by supposing that they cannot learn a lesson from this. They rashly entered this contest. They threw down their glove insolently and defiant ly, and turned a deat ear to the prayers of those who wanted to let the matters rest. When the Nebraska bill passed the Senate some of them may rememlanguage of a great statesman that then fell idly on their ears: "Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States; since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is strongest in numbers, as it is in right." The bove language of Wm. H. Seward was more than lifting the cartel: it was a prophecy. Every syllait pointed to the result that stands before the world to-day. A small Territory has had to main-tain a fearful struggle for four years with the Slave Power, and all the power of our Government at its back. The contest is over, and the Southern Hotspurs lie ingloriously on their shivered lances and broken shields. Can they comprehend it? Will they ever learn that there is a God of Justice and Humanity? Can they never be taught that by and Humanity? Can they never be taught that by uniting their fortunes to the decaying curse of Slavery they invite a sure decadence and defeat? Let them return to the dectrines of the fathers of our Government, that Freedom is national, and escape the sure punishment that is inevitably measured to individual or political crime.

## THE FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STRACUSE, Aug. 12, 1858. The glorious and gratifying news of the indignant spurning of the English Bribery bill by the free and earless citizens of Kansas, by an overwhelming majority, trampling alike upon the linked threst and bribe-the Stamese twins of iniquity-roused the dorment spirit of our Republican citizens, and last night they tose in their mighty masses, and celebrated the glorious result with the firing of thirty-three guns, boufires, torchlight processions, music and speaches.

The Republican Club had the matter in hand, and they performed their duty well. The Hon. Alfred H. Hovey presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the chair, Mr. Hovey made a few remarks, stating the object of the meeting in a happy manner, and closed by introducing the Hon. Wm. H. Shankland. Judge Shankland reviewed the history of the Kansas struggle at some length and in a clear logical manner. He was repeatedly cheered during his speech. He was followed

Le Roy Morgan, esq. next addressed the meeting, hauling Buchanan over the coals, spitting and broiling him in a manner every way satisfactory to his sud-ence, who manifested their approbation by repeated

him in a manner every way self-sciolly is necessary and ence, who manifested their approbation by repeated rounds of applause.

The attraction—the speech of the evening—was made by a former resident of this city, but now a miss of office in New York, the happy, well-known and facetions Gen. James W. Nye. The appearance of the General was halled by a perfect thunder-clap of applause, which lasted several minutes. After the noise had in a measure subsided, he proceeded to address the meeting at length in his usual happy and effective manner, "bringing down the house" here, and bringing it up there, swaying the hundreds that listened to him as the riperad grain is stirred by the Sammer gale. Among innumerable other good things, he said: We entered this contest with Slavery like the youth of larsel, armed with the smooth stone and simple sling of Truth. They entered it with the arm of power, with the National Treasury and the resources of two entire Administrations. They entered the contest confident of an easy victory, of the complete submission of the opposition, and we have overcome them sill. [Cheers.] He halled this first victory as a good omes—as an emen of future success and greatness, of Freedom trampling rough shod over Slavery. He spoke of Kansas as the Potter's Field of Governors, but claimed that there had been a resurrection; that the beheaded Governors, one after the other, had had the breath of life breathed into them, and that they now claimed that there had been a resurrection; that the beheaded Governors, one after the other, had had the breath of life breathed into them, and that they now talked as they never talked before; that Denver's days were numbered, and when Buchanan gets back from Bedford, Denver will will get back from Kansas. Nothing will then be done in Kansas unless Buchanan chooses to go and do his own duty work there, and God grant he may not take to prophesying too. Great cheers. I The Dred Scott decision was brought forth for Buchanan's benefit. It is a decision so week, so frail, that a boy with a pop-gun loaded with a single leaf of Biackstone could blow it to atoma. Buchanan hid behind this leaf of Justice Taney's paper and supposed, ostrich fashion, that his deturmines were hid (Cheers. I thank God that the part he left exposed has been hit. [Great cheers and mines were hid [Cheers.] I thank God that the part he left exposed has been hit. [Great cheers and laughter.] It beattle is not yet over. The last kick of the strong man is his worst. So long as you see in this government the opposite principles of Freedom and Slavery, and the question of the supremacy of one principle over the other sgitating this country, so long will this contest last. We are forewarned by the past, and should be prepared for the coming struggles. He was for letting Douglas browsson the political commons until sense shall enter his giant head. [Cheers.] He was a forgiving man could forgive a personalinjury; but he never could and never would forgive the man who could stretch forth his hand, tear Freedom's barrer down and place the black flag of Slavery in its place; such deserve the traitor's death. It is not the message of the Queen of England and the reply of Buchanan that is to send the cheer of It is not the message of the Queen of England and the reply of Buchanan that is to send the cheer of gladders over the face of the habitable globe; it was that other message which will flash over the submerged wire, telling of the six years' battle with Slavery, and that Kansos is free, that will send a thrill of delight through the veins of every man, woman and child who loves liberty better than slavery—who loves freedom better than submission; and their halielujahs will roll over the face of the habitable globe, and make all tyrants tremble on their throres. Gen. Nye closed in the midst of loud and prolonged cheering, and the large and enthusiastic meeting acjourned.

The meeting was a very large one, and hundreds

The meeting was a very large one, and hundreds left the hall, unable to enter. It was emphatically the first gun of the campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA TEACHERS ASSOCIA-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 11, 1858.

The State Teachers Association continues its sessions with growing numbers and enthusiasm. The members from abroad spend the intervals, in the morning and evening in visiting various objects of interest, many of which are found here. The great engines of the blast furnaces in the iron-works of Scranton & Co., three in number, of 1,200 horse power each, are an attraction to many. Others visit the rolling-mills and founderies, or the underground railroads, which run through the coal hills for great distances. But we the largest number around the new-grade meet the largest number around the new-graded school buildings of the Borough, erected at a cost of \$10,000, on a large and beautifully-situated site, presented for this purpose by a wealthy banker. These redocis are thought to be equal to any in the State, in arrangement and furniture.

This morning, the leading features of the session were a debate on the arbitrary power of the County Superinterdent to revoke certificates of qualification, and the debate of the session were a debate on the arbitrary power of the County Superinterdent to revoke certificates of qualification. The discussion occupied

Superinterdent to revoke certificates of qualification, and two formal addresses. The discussion occupied two hours, and was carried on with much vigor and ability. The weight of sentiment in the meeting was strongly against the power as now conferred in the aw, but no one was able to produce any instance of its abuse. The first address was a hearty and acceptable statement of the recent progress of this reighborhood in Education, by Mr. Matthews of Hyde Park in this course. This acceptable statement of the recent progress of this reighborhood in Education, by Mr. Matthews of Hyde Park, in this county. This gentleman also represented the County Association, and extended in their name a welcome to their guests and an excest invitation to attend the dedication of a new graded school building in Hyde Park on the 12th inst. He was followed by Mr. N. A. Calkins of New York, in a faithful and caretul exposition of the evils usually found in the elemenat time time, however, The Thinks reporter noticed some bright eyes so very confusing and rhyme-suggest-ing that he would be incapable of stating very clearly the speaker's views.

the speaker's views.

The afternoon session opened with very sweet music but the election was approaching, and much busy conversation went on through the hall. Delegates were then appointed to other State Associations, and to the American Institute of Instruction at Norwich, Several candidates were placed in nomination resident; but all withdrew their names except for President; but all withdrew their names except Dr. Frankin Taylor of Chester, who was unanimously elected. The remaining offices were then filled, chiefly with members from the Eastern part of the State. The place of the next meeting was then appointed at West Chester County, in August, 1838, the day to be fixed by the Executive Committee. The discussion of the powers of County Superintendents was now resumed, and was so vigorously carried on as to increase perceptibly the amount of perspiration, which was now rolling freely down many faces. This was closed by an address from Mr. H. C. Hickok, the State Superintencent, who showed very ably the ne-

closed by an address from Mr. H. C. Hickok, the State Superintencent, who showed very ably the necessity for the obnasious power of removal by county officers, in the present incipient state of the system. While succeptible of abuse, it is yet needed so long as the standard of qualifications for teachers continues to rise rapidly, as it has done for four years past.

The evening ression opened with the final settlement of this long-vexed question. A series of resolutions were offered, severely denouncing the power of removal. They were laid on the table by a decided vote, and the further consideration of the question postponed sine die. The President, J. F. Steddard, then read his annual address. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the crewded hall, and the slow reading poned sine die. The President, J. F. Steddard, then read his annual address. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the crewded hall, and the slow reading of the Professor, the address commanded close attention. It pointed out the present wants of our school system, in its provision for the training of teachers, and peinted out with much skill and foresight the mode by which normal schools must be founded and conducted, to meet these wants. The Hon, Wm. Jessup, President Judge of the Susquehanna District, was then introduced, and gave a pleasant account of bis early experience in common schools, in the Eastern part of Long Island. He concluded with an elegancy appeal to teachers, on the responsibilities of eloquent appeal to teachers, on the responsibilities of their profession. Thos. H. Burrowes, esq., of Lancas-ter, formerly Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, then gave an address on the peculiar features of the common school work in Pennsylvania. His manner of illustration was pleasing.

## LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH.

Dran Sin: You say in your recent letter of acceptance: Dran Siz: You say in your recent letter of acceptance:

"It is with condicting feelings that one surveys the Republican party, so much is there in its masses to rejoice in—so nuch in its leadership to lament. Strong impulses of justice and mercy are in these masses. How sad that they should be represeed by political calculations! Frequently does a generous spirit move them. But as frequently does it encounter a chilling policy. Bravely would the party go forward were it not restrained by the timid caution and selfish reasonings of unworthy leaders. I believe that the Republinot rearrained by the unite caution and selfish reason-ings of unworthy leaders. I believe that the Republi-can party, if only freed from the deceiving and pervert-ing triuences of its worst leaders, would vote to make New-York a free State."

As you offer to answer questions at the meetings you propose to attend, I put a few that seem pertinent. Is it wise for those of "strong impulses of justice and mercy" to divide; one portion uniting with a new party and withdrawing their so much needed influence rom the Republican party !

Would it not look cowardly for them to do so now while a contest is going on in that party between what are called radical and conservative influences How can these masses be more efficient in two par-

ties than in one ! Should not the support you yourself obtained in the | barrel, although some of them weigh as much as 50

to sufficient present population shall be increased to 93 020— Legislature of 1857 for very radical measures upon the to apply to the next Congress for admission as a State under the Constitution as shall truly represent their sentments and subject of Slavery encourage to renewed efforts in that rese.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Variouver, or, se it until recently has been called, Quairs and Vancouver Island, is an oblong body of land about twice the size of Long Island, lying off the coast of British America, in the same latitude as Cape Clear, in the south of Ireland. It is separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte's Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Faca, the latter named after an ancient mariner who visited these seas in advance of Capt. Cook, and who was once believed to have discovered the veritable North-West Passage. Its existence as an island was not known until the year 1789, when an American vessel sailed through the channel between it and the mainland; its history is almost entirely devoid of interest. In the latter part of the last century, the Spanish, being excited by the succese of the English traders in North-Western Americs, seized upon the island, and unfertook to establish a colony on Nootka Sound, on the west coast; but so uncertain were they of their claim to the territory, that when, in 1792, Capt. Vancouver, who had previously sailed with Cook, visited Nootka Sound to urge the claims of the English Goveroment, he was received with great politeness by Captain Quadra, the Spanish Commandant, and the possession was courteously made over to England after

a short diplomatic parley.

Quadra's name preceded that of Vancouver in name ing the island, and is found on all but the most recent maps. Vancouver was a brave and skillful navigator of much experience, and it is better that his name should be thus perpetuated than that of the Spanish Commandant, who, notwithstanding his prior claim, was an interloper on the premises. In 1849 the island was made over to the Hudson's Bay Company to colonize; but so far from their having accomplished this, t still remains unexplored, and the physical features of its interior are as little known as those of Central Africa. At the end of the year 1853, the white population numbered but 450 souls, of whom about 100 were in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The shore of Vancouver Island is lower than mos other parts of the northwest coast of America, presenting an alternation of rocky cliffs and sandy beaches. A short distance back of the shore there is a line of large detached rocks covered with pine-trees; and a little further in the unexplored interior is a range of lofty rugged mountains, whose summits are covered with eternal snow. Its climate is said to be mild in Winter, though the Summer heat equals that of the tropics. In the latter season rain is unknown, and the little streams on the island dry up and disappear, while the long, luxuriant grass, which has sprung up as though by magic, becomes dried and parahed and ready to ignite upon the first application of fire. The Winter season, however, lasts eight months, during which space heavy rains fall incessantly, accompanies with violent thunder-storms and fogs of remarkable density and duration. Notwithstanding this inclemency the soil of the island is said to be very fertile and sus ceptible of cultivation, the shortness of the Sumner season being compensated by the rapidity of vegetable growth. As yet, however, scarcely five hundred acres are under cultivation, and these, in contradiction of the theory of Henry C Carey, are situated only in the valleys near the seahere. The Hudson's Bay Company sell the land at £1 sterling per twenty acres, the purchaser being bound to supply one settler for every section of twenty acres

As regards its native productions, Vancouver Island is but sparsely supplied with vegetables that may be esten. The Indian inhabitants gather the Cawassia esculenta, the roots of which, about the size of onions they bury in the earth to serve for food in the Winter The sweet blue berries of the Gualtheria, which resemble blackberries, are their favorite fruit. In addition to these they have raspberries, gooseberries, straw-berries, crab-apples, wild cherries and Equisctum hy-emale, the latter making excellent fodder for cattle. Its fauna comprises two species of bears, three of deer, black and white wolves, small panthers, squirrels raccors, land and sea otters and beavers. The fur trade has never yet been prosecuted to any extent, the annual export of skins from the island amounting to only a few hundred dollars. The forests are lofty and dense. Two species of oak abound, and the pine trees are reported to sometimes attain the enormous dimensions of 250 feet in hight and 42 feet in circumference. The ship spars produced on Vancouver Is'and are said to be, in point of size and comparative strength, the most valuable in the world.

Within the last ten years coal has been found in abundance on the island, and it thus derives additional importance from the possibility that it may at some future day serve as a coal depot for the steam marine of the Pacific. The first excavations were made in he vicinity of Fort Rupert, but the seam averaging carcely six inches in thickness, the works at that place were abandoned upon the discovery, in 1850, or he mineral at Nanaimo, on the east coast. The Spanlards appear, however, to have been the original discoverers of coal on Vancouver Island, as the ruins of fortified mine are still remaining at Matchousis, in the extreme south. At Nanaimo the bed is from siz to seven feet thick, lying within fifty feet of the surface, and is supposed to cover a territory of four square miles. It has been extensively mined by the Hudson's Bay Company, the daily excavation of a single laborer averaging two turs. The coal is delivered on board of versels at \$11 per tun, and in 1854 it brought \$28 per tun in San Francisco.

The native population numbers about 11,000, and comprises 26 different tribes, of which the Clayoquots, ,000 in number, are the largest. Four languages are poken on the island, none of which bear any resemlance to the dialects of the mainland. Slavery is practiced by the inhabitants, those prisoners of war that are not beheaded for the gratification of their victors being consigned to life-long servitude. The natives, particularly those on the west coast, are tall and well formed, with coarse black hair, which they suffer to grow without molestation. They have long noses, prominent cheek bones, large mouths and eyes, and small low fereheads-owing to the custom that prevails of binding strips of bark around the heads of young infents, a habit that must have a great effect on their moral and intellectual development. The coler of their skin is reddish brown; and the women are almost without exception endowed with flat noses When the females are old enough they are sold and many of the wealthier men own as many as ten or a dezen wives, for which they pay prices varying from ten woolen blankets to s murket spiece. Abortion is universally resorted to to prevent too great increase of family, and though the women are generally fruitful they seldom bear as many as three children. The dress of the males consists of bear skins, and they have rings hanging from their ears and noses. The women wear shirts made of wool or fibers of cedar bank, and tatooing is entirely monopolized by the soft sex in Vancouver Island Among their superstitions, which are many, the imlicit confidence they repose in their medicine men has the greatest influence on their well-being. The only evidence we have of their belief in the after existence of the soul is the fact of their placing food near the graves of their deceased friends, whose names they religiously abstain from mentioning, and never hear uttered without manifesting the greatest horror and alarm.

The national weapons are the bow and arrow, the former of yew, and the latter being tipped with fish bones. In shooting, at which the natives are not very expert, the bow is held in a horizontal position. O late they have replaced these inefficient weapons with ire-arms obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company. The feetival season is in August and September, when the salmon fishery commences.

This fish is captured either in nets of hemp or with spears or with books and lines. Seven species of salmon are found, the average s'ze of which is 30 to the

and 60 pounds, and the salmon trade of the lased . next in importance to that in coal. In October and November the baye tre also filled with herrings, which n ske their speerance in such immenes schools that the natives spear them from their canoss with crooke i raile driven into poles. Whales also occasionally wander out of their way into the sound between the island and the main land, where they generally are captured. To conclude this account of the customs of the natives of Vancouver Island, their villages and huts. which are always intensely redolent of perfume, are nsually built in the vicinity of the water, either on the streams which traverse the island or on the shore of the rea. Old, infirm and sick persons are strangled by order of the medicine men, at the hands of their own children, and their ideas of justice are very simple and eff-cinel, being comprised in the theory of blood for

blood and an eye for an eye. There is very little either in the productions or capabilities of Vancouver Island to indicate that it will ever rise to great importance as a sesport of the Pacific Ocean. At the present moment the discovery of gold in the Fraser River, which empties into the Gulf of Georgis, has drawn public attention to it, and some sanguine minds have already projected a railroad to the Pacific, through Canada and British America, to Vancouver Island. But even though the diggings in that quarter shall verify the present high-toned exprotations, it is scarcely probable that Vancouver feland will soon be peopled or ever become the sest of any extensive trade with the world.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS PAPER MANUFACTURING }
COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 13, 1858. I am at the scene of the confiagration of our paper

mill, and find it about as I wrote you last evening. The telegraph has given such wild accounts of the fire that I will state the facts. The loss will probably be about \$75,000.

\$2,000: Norwich, Conn., \$2,500; Bridgeport Farmers and Mechanics', \$2,500; New Amsterdam, \$3,000 Conway, \$2,500; North-Western, \$3,000. Total. We are in the confusion attendant upon clearing up

The insurance is in the Commercial, New-York,

the rubbish and putting out remnants of the fire, an can hardly come to a conclusion as to the future. My present impression is that we shall rebuild at once. The boiler did not burst; the rotary bleach exploded during the heat of the fire, but did no damage of conse-

In fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole building was enveloped in flames. Scarcely anything was saved except 300 reams of TRIBUNE paper. hope you will appreciate that, for it is "the last rose of L. C. WOODBUFF. Summer.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13 .- The weather here is delight fully pleasant. Nobody says "How hot it is!" no body complains that it is too cool; and nobody grum bles about the dust. We had a shower yesterday, and we have had a shower every now and then, so that we have not been smothered at any time this Summer We did have "a right hot spell" in June and July but since then it has not been so warm that one could not sleep comfortably: and we have been remarkably exempt from the plague of musketoes in the city, and even house flies are not at all abundant.

As for crops, we never hear a complaint, except that peaches are non est in Jersey, and choice pears are litte; and though potatoes never were better, we are held in constant fear that the blight is or will be upon them. The grass and grain have been safely housed the pastures are luxuriant; the growing corn-oh! how it does grow! The farmers' and gardeners' prospects continue as good as they could reasonably desire throughout all the region near this city.

From other localities we condense the following ac cunts:

AFFLES .- The Boston Transcript of Aug. 9 says: "The apple-trees in this part of New-England give promise of a great crop of excellent fruit. The early kinds will soon be in the market, and the best Winter apples will be of large size and superior quality."

A person who traveled recently extensively in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, says there will be some apples in the first, a good crop in the second, while in the last-named State the prospect is better than it has been before for some years. A fair crop is expected in this State and New Jersey, and a small one in Pennsylvania and smaller yet in Ohio. A letter from North Chester, Morris County, N. J., dated Aug. 11, says:

"Apples will not be more than half as plenty as m in hopes there will not be as whisky drank as common.

We don't know that that will follow. OTHER CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY .- The same letter

OTHER CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The same letter says of other crops in Morris County:

"Most of the corn in this section is looking extra well, and promises a very large crop. Potatoes look well but do not yield largely. I have heard of no rot as yet. It has been rather dry fer potatoes. Buckwheat is looking well and promises a good crop. Oats are light; many pieces are hardly worth cutting; the straw was large but rusted badly. One of my neighbors turned his hogs in part of a 30 acre field, as it was not worth cutting. The grass crop has been good and most of the hay has been put up in good order."

CROPS IN MICHEGAN.—A YOUNG girl writes by direct. CROPS IN MICHIGAN. - A young girl writes by direct tion of her father, from Oakland County, Michigan, as follows:

"One word as to the crops in our town-Rockville "One word as to the crops in our town—Rockville: Grass, excellent, above an average crop; Wheat, about one-quarter of a crop; Barley, worse than that; Oats, an average crop; Corn, looking badly, and very late, with the exception of a few fine pieces: Potatoes, promising well; Fruit, cemparatively nothing at all. Nearly the same throughout the county."

And that is what we call a right sensible letter. We

hope she may get a husband very unlike the presen fruit-crop.

CROPS IN NORTH-WESTERN OHIO. - Through a pri vate letter dated at Webster City, Hamilton County, Iowa, July 28, we learn that the prospects of the crops are most discouraging. Wheat has suffered from the ravages of the insects, and in addition to that has been struck with the rust. Whole fields are not worth cutting. Oats are also rusted so badly that few fields will pay the trouble of harvesting. Added to this, the weather continues wet to such a degree that even the pittance of a crop cannot be saved. Com is backward, irowned and stunted, but may amount to an average crop if the frost holds off long enough. Potatoes will prove about an average if they do not rot. Our correspondent states that wheat and oats in Iowa may be considered for the present season about as much of a failure as the late gold excitement, and that there will be great suffering for want of food along the frontiers of that State, where the emigrants are mostly poor people, who have lately made their claims and have not as yet raised a crop.

THE CROPS IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY .- The St. Paul Ptoneer and Democrat esys:

Paul Ptoneer and Democrat says:

"A hasty trip up the Minnesota River the other day afforced an opportunity of obtaining reliable information as to the character and extent of the crops in this fertile valley. The amount of land cultivated this year exceeds, we are assured, by more than one half, the area heretofore under cultivation in the river counties. The panic, very fortunately, has driven hundreds of speculators and town site jobbers to more laboricus, yet more useful and profitable occupations. This is evidenced, to a very great degree, in the large amount of land now under cultivation, not only in the Minnesota Valley, but throughout the State. In regard to the crops in the valley, wheat and oats have been much injured by the recent unusual rains. Of both these staples, the amount raised will not exceed half a crop in the Counties of Sibley, Scott, Carver, Nicollet, Le Seuer and Brown. Corn is looking unusually well, and is much further advanced in Carver, Nicollet, Le Seuer and Brown. Corn is looking unusually well, and is much further advanced in the counties we have named than it is in many of the States south of us. A large amount has been planted, and the excess over consumption will be heavy. In some placees we noticed magnificent fields of corn adorning the sloping bluffs of the Minnesota from their base to the summit. This sight, we take it, would astourd both Suckers and Hoosiers. Our observations may be sammed up in the statement the servations may be summed up in the statement that or wheat and oats there will be but a small yield, yet t will exceed largely the amount ever before raised in

the same counties; of corn the yield will be very large and of potatoes and other root crops the amount of not vary from other years, except in the land amount produced by bringing wild land under cases.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS .- The Norfolk Hora of August 11, says:

Angust II, says:
The following extract from a letter to the editor cives a gloomy account of the prespects of the trops is Esstern North Carolina:

"PLYMOUTH, N. C., Aug. 9.—Our prospects in the

"PLYMOUTH, N. C., Aug. 2.—Our prospects in the growing crops are truly distressing in this rection in fields are almost totally destroyed with the same of our farmers will not raise one-fourth of control and the balance cannot (with showers as they call for them) raise half a crop. This, Sir, was half colored picture of the state of our cora crop but a veritable truth. My farm is immediately on the of the Roaroke River, where it has had be advantaged in heavy dewe and foge, and with those advantaged shall harvest only half a crop."

MARINE AFFAIRS

THE AUGER WORM,

We were shown yesterday a piece of the planting of a ship recently returned from San Francisco, which was perforated in every direction by what is known as the suger worm. The holes were full half an inch in diameter. A piece of the metal covering the ship's bottom having been knocked off, the worms stacked the wood thus laid bare, which caused the vessei to eak, and the leak was not discovered until the recel was hauled out. No doubt ships are sometime lost from this cause.

FOR FUROPE. The stesmship Vanderbilt sailed on Saturday to Europe, with about 230 passengers and \$134,312 specie.

The new United States steam alcop-of-war Breeke s now in the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy let being coppered and having her propeller attached

A detachment of United States marines arrived by yesterday from Boston, Mass. They are destined by the Sabine, and have been transferred to the Name Carolina until the 1st prox , when it is expected ther ship will go into commission.

ship will go into commission.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

About I o'clock Thursday morning, it being somewhat foggy at the time, the steamer Metropoles, from Newport for this city, ran into the sloop Golden Rule of Southport. The boats were immediately lowered from the steamer and proceeded to the sloop, which they found in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain, two seamen and the cook, the later with his leg broken and otherwise badly injured. Custain Brown of the Metropolis states that he saw the sloop and could have passed her in safety had not the passons on board of her altered her course, and by an doing brought her under the steamer's bow.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE BARK ELIZA.

sons on board of her attered are course, and by a doing brought her under the steamer's bow.

The REPORTED LOSS OF THE BARK ELIZA.

The account published in this paper, on Thursday, telegraphed from Boeton, of the loss of the but Eliza, of New York, Capt. L. S. Pike, based on the statements of Charles H. Rowden (the reputed second mate of the vessel) and others, is entirely without foundation. The Eliza was taken to Humburg sheet a year since by Capt. Pike, and there sold, and at last dates was at Singapore. Capt. P. has since commanded another vessel which he also sold at Hamburg and was afterward first officer of the steamship Northern Light, and returned from Bremen in her on the the lit. since which he has remained in this city. Wa have these particulars from Capt. Pike himself, who also states that the man Rowden was his second mate in the Eliza when she left this port about two years ago for Norfolk, thence to the West Indies, and on her return in Nov., 1850, Rowden left the vessel. Instead of a wreck, it may turn out to be a case of the section, or something worse, and ought to be investigated.

SARROW ESCAPE.

sertion, or something worse, and ought to be investigated.

SARROW ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1858.—The steamship Brother Jonathan left this port for Columbic River and Paget Sound on the 8th inst, and returned to port on the 14th; reports that, on the 10th insteat, found water in the hold, it blowing hard at the time; the pumps soon chocked up with coal-dast cargo was hove overboard to allow men to ball; the gale blowing hard, put out the fires, and the ship was kept afloat by the nuited efforts of some 40 passengers and crew; the ship was going before the wind, and in a short time steam was going before the wind, and in a short time steam was got up in the port boiler, and the steam-pumps set to work. The cause of the accident was from the machinery and boilers, and not from unseaworthiness of the hull, fix on the 5th inst. she was put on the U. S. S. Dex, and put in good condition.

[Letter to Ellwood Walter, esq. Soc's Board of Underwitzen.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

The yachts which have enlivened the harbor, and The yachts which have enlivened the harbor, and whose officers and crews have mingled with our population the past three or four days, left us yesterlay morning—each, as they cleared from their anchorage, speaking forth a farewell from their gues. Their visit has been a pleasant one to the citizens and strangent here, and we regret that the enjoyment of the coasion should have been marred by the unpleasant weather of Monday and Tuesday. The squadron proceeded from here to Boston and Nahant.

[New port News, 12a.

THE REVENUE-CUITER JAMES CAMPRELL ASBORE.
The schooner Daniel Webster, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Ewen for Boston, reported the revenue cutter James Campbell, of this revenue district, ashore at Black Rock, a few miss from Bridgeport. Reported that she went on at high water, and when passed was high and dry. How serious the injury is we do not know, but we understand the location is a bad and dangerous one.

[New London Star, lith.

stand the location is a bad and dangerous one.

[New-London Star, lith.]

DOINGS AT THE FHILABELPHIA NATY FARD.

Upward of 1 2000 men now constitute the mechanical and laboring forces at our Navy Yard. The former is composed of 600, consisting of ship-carpecters, jet-ers, blacksmiths, sparmakers, sailmakers, gun carriage makers, caulkers, roamers, oakum spinaes, plumbers, boat builders and painters. It is expected that the new sloop Luncaster will be ready for launching about the latter end of September. She has been planked, and the caulkers are now engaged upos her. The frigate Congress is still at the yard. The Figure commenced placing her spars yesterday. The launching about the latter end of September. She has been planked, and the caulkers are now engaged upos her. The frigate Congress is still at the yard. The Figure commenced placing her spars yesterday. The launching the main yard is placed, is 100 foet, and has at the largest part a diameter of 37 inches. As soon as rigged, the Congress will take on board her stores, and be ready for sea. In the frigate-house the keel of the new aloop is being laid. The work upon her will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as orders have been raceived for her completion before the next meeting of Congress. The steamer Walker of the Coast Survey, which we have before noticed as undergoing repairs, will be finished in about three weeks. The schooner Spray, which is under charge of the Lighthouse Board, is being rebuilt. From the south pier the battery has been removed. It has been placed upon the receiving-ship Princeton. The Section of the Navy is expected to visit the yard delly, and everything is in a clean and orderly condition.

[Phile Eve. Journal, Aug. 12.

TELLOW FEVER ON ERIC ITES.

NEWFORT. Aug. 12.—The brig Iris, Monros, from Remedice, Cuba, for Boston, arrived here this mening, and reports the loss of two men on the passage by

THE DICKENS DOMESTIC AFFAIR.

The following letters are in circulation among the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1838.

MY DEAR ARTHUR: You have not only my fall permission to show this, but I be you to show, to any one who wishes to do me right, or to any one who miss have been misled into doing me wrong.

To ARTHUR: SMITH, e.g. Fallifully, &c., C. D.

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LOYDON, W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1838.

Mrs. Dickens and I have slived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known at intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperment, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two peoples, who had a greater difficulty in understanting of another, or who had less in common. An attached who had a greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. As attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is in Mrs. Dicksest confidence and in mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappinese, in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between its and a separation but Mrs. Dicksens's sister, Georgies Higgarth. From the age of fifteen, she has devoted.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between is and a separation but Mrs. Dickens's sister, Georgie Hegarth. From the age of lifteen, she has devous herself to our house and our children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protection, adviser and companion. In the manly consideration toward Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the children on some one class. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy integral who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

youth and life to them.
She has remonstrated, reasoned, sugered and tolled,